

MACH, J.

Timely preparation for winter work, as order of today. p.297
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. (Ministerstvo zemedelstvi) Praha
Vol. 5, no. 16, Aug. 1955

East European Accessions List

Vol. 5 No. 1

Jan. 1956

MACH, J.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. Vol. 5, no. 24, Dec. 1955.

MACH, J. For an improvement of the mass political work in the machine-tractor stations during the first year of the of the second Five-Year Plan. p. 457.
zak. Good results of the work of the machine-tractor station in Bystrice nad
Pernštejnem. p. 458.
Organization in the preparation of the production-finance plan for 1956. p. 459.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

MACH, J.

MACH, J. Stepping up the improvement of competition among machine-tractor stations in autumn activities. p. 339.

Vol. 6, no. 18, Sept 1956
MACHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MACH, J.

Socialist competition will decide about the result of the spring
work in machine-tractor stations.

p. 81
Vol. 6, no. 5, Mar. 1956
MECHANISACE ZEMDELSTVI
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, VOL. 5, NO. 12
December 1956

MACH, J.

Stabilization of measuring points in a mine and the centering of a theodolite below them.

p. 112 (GEODETICKY A KARTOGRAFICKY OBZOR) Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1956,
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

NACH, J.

Machine-tractor stations make their last preparation for the 1957 harvest. p. 265.
(Mechanisace Zemedelstvi. Vol. 7, no. 12, June 1957. Praha Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, VOLL 6, no. 10, October 1957. Ucl.

MACH, J.; LAR, O.

Modern Krupp-Renn processing plants. p. 3. (CZECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY,
No. 7/8, 1957, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

MACH, J.

MACH, J. Plant therapy centers of the machine-tractor stations have important tasks in the pre-spring and spring period. p. 58.

Vol. 6, no. 4, Feb. 1956
MACHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MACH, J.

Introducing business accounting as a method of planned management for machine-tractor stations and tractor brigades.

p. 419 (Mechanisace Zemedelstvi) Vol. 7, no 18, Sept. 1957 Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no 1, Jan. 1958

MACH, J.

Economic conditions and prospects of Krupp-Renn processing of iron ores. p. 2.

CZECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY. Prague, Czechoslovakia. No. 8, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

MACH, J.

Winter training of agricultural mechanizers. p. 241.

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, January 1960.

Uncl.

MACH, J.; KROULIK, J.; KOSTELNIK, J.; NADVORNIK, J.

Pulmonary candidiasis. Vnitřní lek. II no. 10:1002-1003
O '65.

1. Vnitřní oddelení nemocnice Cervena Voda, Obvodního ústavu
národního zdraví Ústí n. Orli. (prednosta dr. Jan Mach, Vnitřní
léčebna Zámek (reditel dr. Frantisek Mydlík, Patologické
anatomické oddelení nemocnice Litomyšl (prednosta dr. Josef
Kostelník) a Mikrobiologické oddelení Okresní hygienicko-
epidemiologické stanice Litomyšl (prednosta prom. lek. Jozef
Nadvorník).

Principles for the Determining of Dimensions of Krupp-Benn
Process Rotary Furnaces. *St. Mach. (Czech. Heavy Ind.,*
1957, (1), 25-33). An illustrated discussion of the process
with some account of furnace output and its relation to length
and diameter of furnace and time of passage, filling, revolu-
tions, and other factors.

RG

MACH, J.

Problems concerning the construction of tubular turning furnaces in accordance with the technical fitting. Tr. from the Czech.

P. 35, (Teshka Promishienost) Vol, no. 5, May 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

MACH, Jan, inz.; RYBAR, Vaclav, inz.

Possibilities of intensification and rationalization of the
Krupp-Renn process. Hut listy 17 no.10:685-689 0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav, Zelezne doly a hrudkovny, Mnisek.

MACH, Jan, inz.; RYBAR, Vaclav, inz.

New trends in heat process intensification in rotary kilns.
Pt. 1. Hut listy 18 no.7:460-464 J1 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav, Zelezne doly a hrudkovny, Mnisek pod Brdy.

RYBAR, Vaclav, inz.; MACH, Jan, inz.

New trends in heat process intensification in rotary kilns.
Pt. 2. Hut listy 18 no.8:539-545 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav, Zelezne doly a khrudkovny, Mnisek pod Brdy.

MACH, Jan, inz.; RYBAR, Vaclav, inz.

Study of the heating system of agglomerating kilns. Sbor
Vyzk ust Mnisek 4:7-39 '64.

1. Research Institute of the Zelezorudne doly a hrudkovny
National Enterprise, Mnisek.

L 3118-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5026889

CZ/0034/65/000/006/0450/0450

AUTHOR: Mach, J. (Engineer); Rybsky, V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Duplex method of iron production

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 6, 1965, 450.

TOPIC TAGS: pig iron, metal heat treatment, metallurgic furnace, steel

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Application Class 18a 11/06, PV 2483-64, dated 28 April 64. The invention deals with production of pig iron from ores by reduction; namely ores poor in iron, of acid character, and available as dust. These ores are roasted in a rotary furnace with an addition of fuel containing S and P. In the first stage of roasting a metallic intermediate product is formed, containing up to 2.5% S and 3.5% P. The intermediate product is subjected in a second phase to a continuous refining, carbonizing, and melting at 1275-1600°C under a basic slag. The intermediate product is iron containing either 0.2-2.5% S, 0.1 - 1.2% P, and 0.4-1.2% C, or phosphorus bearing iron with 2.5% S and 3.5% P. The first stage is conducted in a sep-

Card 1/2

L 3118-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5026889

arate rotary furnace; the second step in a rotary furnace inclined in the direction of the movement of the ore, and heated by a burner located at the lower end of the furnace. The invention allows production of high quality steel without a blast furnace; the product is suitable for the production of alloy steels in steel works.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

JPRS

PC

Card 2/2

MACH, Jaroslav, inz.; HOLEC, Frantisek

Use of hydraulic elements in modernization of milling
machines. Stroj vyr 12 no.4:282-283 Ap'64.

1. Naradi National Enterprise, zavod 04, Vrchlabi.

MACH, Jiri

HAJEK, Vlastimil; MACH, Jiri

Tomography in arthrography of the knee. Rozhl. chir. 36 no.8:525-532
Aug 57.

1. Vojenska nemocnice Ruzomberok.
(KNEE, RADIOGRAPHY
tomography (Cz))

MACH, Josef

New type of a measuring table for testing safety relays.
Zel dop tech 11 no. 12: 359-360 '63.

MACH, Josef

Apparatus for safety relay testing. Mel. dok. 1964. 12 no. 10: 265-266
164.

MACH, K.

Study of bridged structures in halogen derivatives of
organoaluminum compounds by means of infrared spectroscopy.
Coll Cz Chem 28 no.9:2295-2302 S '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences. Prague.

MACH, K.

Infrared spectra of aluminum trialkyl complexes with alkyl metal fluorides. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.12:3152-3159 1964.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

FREI, Vaclav, C.Sc.; LOUB, Josef, prom. chem.; CASLAVSKA, Vera, prom. chem.; MACH, Karel, prom. chem.

Study on the complexes of organic oxo compounds. Pt.18.
Chem zvesti 18 no.10:739-744 '64.

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Charles University, Prague 2, Albertov 2030 (for Frei and Loub). 2. Research Institute of High-Quality Steels, Prague 9, Sokolovska 260 (for Caslavka). 3. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 2, Machova 7.

MACH, K.

Mach, K. Suggestions for improvement in machine-tractor stations. p. 77.
Technology of repairs of agricultural machinery. p. 77. MECHANISACE
ZEMEDELSTVI. Praha. Vol. 5, no. 4, Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

MACH, K.

"Such help by sponsors is welcome."

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 18, September 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1955.

Unclassified.

MACH, K.

"Suggestion for improved protection of injection pumps."

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 21, November 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

MACH, K

Work safety during combine harvesting. p.308.
- (Mechanisace Zemedelstvi, Vol. 7, No. 13, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

MACH, V.

"Remarks of workers at the Dobruska machine-tractor stations."

p. 30 (MECHANIZACE VYEDNESTVI Vol. 2, no. 2, Jan. 1952 Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EE I) LC, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1952

FREI, V.; MACH, K.

Coordination compounds of organic oxo substances. Pt.13. Coll
Cz Chem 30 no.3:777-784 Mr '65.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prague (for
Frei). 2. Institut fur physikalische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prague (for Mach). Submitted July
25, 1963.

MACH, K.

Infrared spectra of ethylaluminum dihalides and their complexes
with alkali metal halides. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:277-285 Ja '65.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague. Submitted February 13, 1963.

L 1375-66 EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD/RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5024531 445 CZ/0043/64/000/010/0739/0744 58
 AUTHOR: Frei, V. (Frey, V.) (Candidate of sciences) (Prague); Loub, J. (Loub, Y.) (Graduate chemist) (Prague); Časlavská, V. (Časlavská, V.) (Graduate chemist) (Prague); Mach, K. (Mach, K.) (Graduate chemist) (Prague) 445 49 B
 TITLE: Study on complexes of organic oxygen compounds. XVIII. Microscopically crystallizing tartrates of heavy metals 1
 SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 10, 1964, 739-744
 TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, single crystal, analytic chemistry, thermal analysis, x ray analysis, organosodium compound, spectroscopy, organomanganese compound 445
 ABSTRACT: Under investigation was the crystallization capacity of suitable heavy-metal tartrates, for the purpose of obtaining monocrystals suitable for x-ray structural analysis. Selected was $\text{Na}_5\text{Mn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_6)_2 \cdot 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and was then investigated by means of analytic pycnometric, x-ray, and thermal analyses, and absorption spectroscopy within the infra-red spectrum band. "We thank O. Jelinkova for carrying out the elementary organic analysis." 44,55

Card 1/2

L 1375-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024531

ASSOCIATION: Frei, Loub Ustav anorganicke chemie Prirodovedecke fakulty
Karlovy university, Prague (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Natural
Sciences, Charles University); Caslavsky Vyzkumny ustav ulechnitelych oceli,
Prague (High-Quality Steel Research Institute); Mach Ustav fizikalni chemie
Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, Prague (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, GC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 021

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 5110-66

ACC NR: AP6000250

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/059/002/0230/0232

AUTHOR: Mach, Karel; Matyska, Bohumir 317

ORG: Institute for Physical Chemistry, CSAV, Prague (Ustav fyzikalni chemie CSAV)

TITLE: Simple device for the measurements of infrared spectra and for filling cells in an inert atmosphere 9m

SOURCE: Chemické listy, v. 59, no. 2, 1965, 230-232

TOPIC TAGS: chemical laboratory apparatus, IR spectrum, organometallic compound, argon, nitrogen

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an apparatus of their design suitable for handling organo-metallic compounds in an atmosphere of dry argon or nitrogen. The apparatus is described in detail, and operating instructions discussed. The authors thank J. Sank for technical assistance and for valuable comments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: GC / SUBM DATE: 11Jul64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

MACH, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATEJKA, B.; LVESTKA, M.; MACH, K.

Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague
(for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, Feb
1964, pp 659-673

"Interaction in the polymerization system isoprene-solvent-aluminum
bromide."

S/081/62/003/022/075/088
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Ceška, Vaclav, Chromeček, Richard, Mach, Ladislav

TITLE: Method of producing cationites based on pearl
polycondensation products

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 546, abstract
22P427 (Czechosl. patent, 97642, Dec. 15, 1960)

TEXT: The subject of the patent is characterized by the addition of a small quantity of free phenol to the dispersion medium, which prevents agglutination of the particles of polycondensation product at the critical moment of granulation. The phenol reacts with excess formaldehyde (I). The addition of surfactants is unnecessary when the reaction system is fairly pure. Example 1. 132.2 g commercial mixture containing 75% 1- and 2-naphthalene sulfonic acids (II) are dissolved in 179.5 g of a 30% I solution and condensed at 105-120°C until the consumption of I is 1.7-1.8 moles per mole of II. 48.2 g concentrated H₂SO₄ are added and are mixed, after cooling, with 150 g commercial phenol sulfonic acid (III) produced from 69.2 g phenol (IV). The dispersion medium consists of 1380 g o-dichloro
Card 1/3

Method of producing cationites based ... S/081/62/000/022/075/088
B166/B144

benzene (V), 460 g sym. tetrachloro ethane (VI), 1.8 g dodecyl benzene sulfoacid (VII) and 4 g IV. The aforesaid polycondensation mixture is stirred in and gradually heated to 60°C. Pearls are formed for an hour, after which the temperature is raised to 100°C. The product is finally hardened at 130°C, an azeotropic mixture of water and solvents being driven off at the same time. When cold it is filtered and the solvents are distilled off with water vapor. Example 2. 0.7 g VII are dissolved in 300 ml of a dispersion medium of V and VI (specific gravity of mixture 1.39); 47.5 g 30% I solution are added, the mixture is heated to 40°C for 3-5 min, whereupon 71 g fused III containing 1 g IV are added. The temperature should not exceed 50°C. The mixture is agitated at 50 - 55°C until pearls begin to form; it is kept for a further 3 hrs at 95 - 98°C and the pearls are sulfurized with 200 g concentrated H₂SO₄ (3 hrs, 100°C). ✓

Example 3. 100 g 67% benzaldehyde-2,4-disulfoacid is dissolved in 335 g water and 5 g concentrated H₂SO₄, 28 g resorcinol and 47 g IV are added and the whole is boiled for 6 hrs with a reflux condenser. At 50°C

Card 2/3

Method of producing cationites based ... S/081/62/000/022/075/088
B166/B144

40 g 30% I are added. The mixture is stirred for 2 hrs, and cooled;
70 g 30% II is added. 1.6 g VII and 3.5 g IV are dissolved in 1650 ml of
the dispersion medium, which is a mixture of V and monochloro benzene
(specific gravity of mixture 1.14). The procedure is then as in example
1. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

MACH, Leopold

Making barrels from large-sized materials. Drevo 19 no.4:149
Ap '64

1. Severomoravske drevarske zavody National Enterprise, Sumpark.

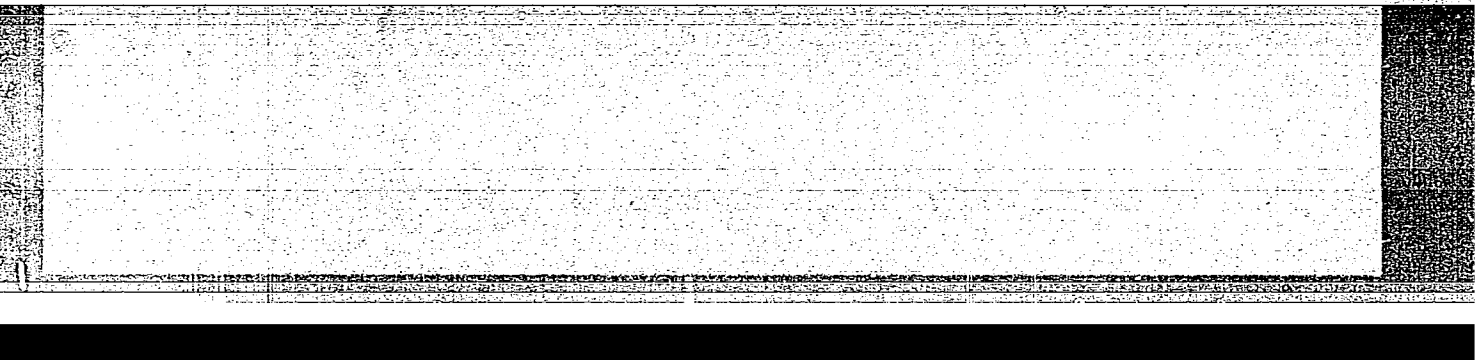
MACH, Ludvik, inz.

Economic aspects of iron ore mining. Rudy 12 no.1:1-2 Ja '64.

1. Namestek ministra hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310006-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310006-6"

MACH, M., inz.

The Isotope Separation Conference in Amsterdam. Jaderna energie 3 no.8;
255 Ag '57

MACH, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical H-4
Products and Their Application. Corrosion.
Protection from Corrosion

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5031

Author : Pavlik M., Mach M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Use of Ionites in Analysis of Water

Orig Pub : Voda, 1957, 36, No 4, 105-107

Abstract : Description of the fundamentals of the analytical method utilizing an H-cationite filter.

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23774

Author : Pavlik, M., Mach, M.

Inst : -

Title : Cationite Method for the Determination of
Sulfates and Its Comparison with Other
Methods Employed.

Orig Pub : Voda, 1957, 36, No 5, 123-126.

Abstract : Five hundred ml of analyzed water are pas-
sed through a column containing N-cationite.
One hundred ml of filtrate are used for the
determination of concentration of strong
acids. To other 100 ml of filtrate 0.2-0.5 g

Card : 1/3

14 -16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23774

of $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ are added and after 5 minutes the sediment of BaSO_4 is filtered out. The filtrate is passed again through the column followed by the repeated determination of strong acids' concentration. The difference between the 1st and 2nd determinations represents the concentration of SO_4^{2-} . This determination is affected by suspended substances and chlorides. The above method is applicable to concentrations of SO_4^{2-} larger than 10 mg/l, is more convenient to use and is more rapid in comparison with the weight method and more accurate in compa-

Card : 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical
Products and Their Applications.
Water Treatment. Sewage.

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khiniya, No 7, 1959, 23774

rison with the color method. -- S. Yavo-
rovskaya

Card : 3/3

H-17

MACH, M.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1958.

MACH, M. British center for radiochemical production in Amersham. p. 74.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ELAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Unc.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry.
Isotopes.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1959, No. 41537

Author : Mach, Miroslav

Inst : Not given

Title : Determination of the Radiochemical
Purity by Paper Electrophoresis

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 5, 236-239

Abstract : An analytical method for the determination
of radiochemical purity of P^{32} , S^{35} and
 Cl^{36} isotopes by means of paper electro-
phoresis has been worked out. A complete
separation of PO_4^{3-} , SO_4^{2-} , and Cl^- ions

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry.
Isotopes.

B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 12, 1959, No. 41537

was achieved (in 0.25 n. HClO_4 and HNO_3
solutions). In order to separate PO_4^{3-}
from SO_4^{2-} , a somewhat modified, pre-
viously worked out, method was used
(R. Zh. Khim, 1955, No 17, 37467).
-- From Author's Resume

Card 2/2

MACH, Miroslav

Determination of radiochemical purity of iodine-131 and strontium-90 by paper electrophoresis. Miroslav Mach (Výzkumný ústav radiol., Prague). Chem. průmysl 8(13), 303-5 (1958).—To one vol. of soln. contg. in contaminated by radioactive Te is added 0.06 vol. of a soln. contg. 13 g. KI and 0.01 g. NaHCO₃/l. and the I is oxidized to periodate by warming to 100° for 15 min. with 2 vol. of 2% NaClO₂. The paper electrophoresis on Whatman No. 1 (cf. C.A. 46, 7452) by using 0.1N H₂SO₄ with 2 vol. % glycerol in the cathode and 0.4N Na₂S with 2 vol. % glycerol in the anode compartment at 10 v./cm. for 3 hrs. and a current decreasing from 2.3 to 1.3 ma. leads to complete sepn. of I moving to the anode and Te to the cathode. For the analysis of Sr⁹⁰, 0.5N NaOH was used to sep. Cs from Sr, rare earths, Ru, Zr, and Nb, while in 2% K ferrocyanide Ru was sepd. from the rare earths, Zr, Nb, Sr, and Cs. Paper electrophoresis at 10 v./cm. for 2 hrs. was used, by applying 1 ml. samples in N HNO₃. Contamination of Sr⁹⁰ by Ru¹⁰⁶ and Cs¹³⁷ is detd. immediately after electrophoresis, while contamination by radioactive rare earths is found after 30 days, sufficient for the decay of the daughter isotope Y⁹⁰. An Al foil of 182 mg./sq. cm. absorbs all radiation from Sr⁹⁰, but transmits 15% of the Sr⁹⁰ radiation.

Herbert Morawetz

Distr: 4E3d/4E3c/4E2c

12
1-RML
3

MACH, M.

Heat problem of disposal of fission waste melted in glass. Jaderna
energie 6 no.2:65-66 P '60.

MACH, M.

Production of heavy water in Sweden. Jaderna energie 6 no.8: 282-283 Ag '60.

MACH, M.

Production of heavy water in Sweden. Part 2. Jaderna energie
6 no.9:315-316 S '60.

G/002/63/000/002/001/002
D287/D307AUTHOR: Mach, M.TITLE: New infrared absorption analyzers developed in
Czechoslovakia

PERIODICAL: Chemische Technik, no. 2, 1963, 119

TEXT: The Průmyslový podnik Pelhřimov (Industrial Concern Pelhrimov) has developed new infrared analyzers for binary mixtures and for the determination of CO and CO₂, present in flue gases in high concentrations. The Institute for Fuel Research has constructed an infrared analyzer with positive filtration for multi-component systems and low concentrations (Czechoslovak patent no. 98,708). The following technical data are listed: cell-length: 320 mm, sensitivity for CO: 0.03 vol.%; sensitivity for CO₂: 0.01 vol.%; zero stability: 1.5%/24 hrs; deflection stability: 2% of the measuring range/24 hrs. A relative error of 5% was recorded during the determination of 0-12 g/m³ benzene in a mixture containing 5 ir active components in the 10-15 μ range. A non-dispersing ir analyzer with bolometers for

Card 1/2

New infrared absorption ...

G/002/63/000/002/001/002
D287/D307

the liquids was constructed in the Výzkumný ústav pro organickou syntézu (Research Institute of Organic Synthesis); it is used for the determination of up to 0.1% water in ethanol. Two compensation ir analyzers have been designed in the Chemické závody Československo-Sovětského přátelství (Chemical Works of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship). One of the analyzers is protected by Czechoslovak patent no. 94,955. This analyzer has positive filtration and a selective detector. Ir radiation absorption in the cell is compensated by changing the temperature of the ir radiation source. Sensitivity: 0.1% for CO and 0.05% for CO₂ at 5 mv; zero stability: better than 1%; deflection stability: better than 2%. The second analyzer comprises a mechanical shutter in the optical part which acts as compensating device. The minimum sensitivity is 0.5% for CO and CH₄, 0.2% for CO₂ (length of cell: 30 mm). The experimental error is < 2.5% at ± 20% variations in the current and temperature changes between 10 and 40°C.

ASSOCIATION: Chemické závody Československo-Sovětského přátelství
(Chemical Works of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship)
Žaluzi v Krušných horách, Czechoslovakia

Card 2/2

GRUNWALD, A., inz.; PAVLIK, M., inz.; MACH, M., inz.; SZTRAMA, A., inz.

Contribution to the purification of waste water from coating material factories. Vodni hosp 15 no.3:123-124 '66.

1. Chair of Water Technology of the Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

DLHOS, E.; MACH, M.; MARTINKA, A.

How to evaluate Lowenberg's test. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:227-228
My '63.

1. Gyn.-por. katedra SUDL v Trenčine, veduci doc. dr. E. Dlhos.
(THROMBOPHLEBITIS) (THROMBELASTOGRAPHY)
(HEPARIN) (BLOOD PLATELETS)
(PUERPERAL DISORDERS) (EXTREMITIES)
(PAIN)

VROBEL, T.; MACH, M.

Clinical aspects and therapy of thrombophlebitis in our patients for a 3-year period. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:245-247 My '63.

1. Klin. základna gyn.-por. katedry SUDL v Trenčine, prednosta doc. dr. E. Dlhos.

(THROMBOPHLEBITIS) (PUERPERAL DISORDERS)
(GYNECOLOGY) (PREGNANCY, COMPL., CARDIOVASCULAR)

DLHOS, E.; MACH, M.

Diagnostic value of Mahler's sign. Cesk. gyn. 28 no.4:225-227
My '63.

1. Gyn.-por. katedra SUDL v Trenčine, veduci doc. dr. E. Dlhos.
(THROMBOPHLEBITIS) (PULSE) (TEMPERATURE)
(PUERPERAL DISORDERS)

L 44765-66 IJP(c) CC

ACC NR: AP6017900

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/012/0018/0018

INVENTOR: Mach, Michal

(A)
(Litvinov)

ORG: none

TITLE: [Infrared radiation detector] CZ Pat. No. 5701-63, Class 42

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 12, 1965, 18

TOPIC TAGS: detection, detection equipment, detection system, radiation detector, semiconducting material, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: An infrared radiation detector with a pressure differential semiconductor pickup is described which has the distinguishing feature that the chambers of the selective detector are filled with a mixture of gases and have a small window on one side which permits the passage of infrared radiation, are interconnected by an opening in which is positioned a temperature dependent semiconductor element which is heated to such a temperature, that during the absorption of the intercepted infrared radiation in the gas filled chambers of the detector, and from the pressure differential between the chambers there arises, due to the flow of gas through the interconnecting opening, a periodic cooling of the semiconductor element which results in a consequent change in its electrical properties.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Oct65

Card 1/1 ULR

I 45742-66 IJP(c) CC/RO

ACC NR: AP6020174

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/002/0015/0015

INVENTOR: Mach, Milan (Litvinov)

ORG: none

TITLE: (A balanced infrared radiation detector) CZ Pat. No. PV 1078-64.

SOURCE: Vynalezny, no. 2, 1966, 15

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, heat radiation, IR radiation, IR detection equipment,
IR radiation detector

ABSTRACT: A balanced infrared radiation detector is described which has the distinguishing feature that the sealing component of the balanced parts of the detector body, which is fitted with gastight insulating bushings, constitutes a condenser microphone which has an acoustic filter impassable to the operating frequency.

SUB CODE: 09,20/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb64

Card 1/1 *es/r*

FISER, Vladimir, inz.; MACH, Miloslav; PROCHAZKA, inz.

Automatic integrator for chromatographic analyzers. Automatic
6 no.7:178-179 JI '63.

1. Chemické závody Československo-sovětského přátelství,
Žaluzi v Krusných horách.

PORADOVSKY, K.; KHRADICKY, L.; MACH, M.; KLUCKOVA, I.; POKORNY, J.;
PONTUCH, A.; ZAJACOVA, E.

Obstetrical surgery and perinatal mortality. Cesk. gynek.
29 no.6:534-545 Ag '64.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University P.J. Safarika v
Kosiciach (prednosta doc. dr. K. Poradovsky, CSc,) Gyn.-
por. klin. Lek. fak. University Karlovy v Plzni (prednosta
prof. dr. V. Mikolas); Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University
J.E. Purkyne v Brne (prednosta prof. dr. L. Havlasek [deceased])
a Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University Komenskeho v Bratislave
(prednosta prof. dr. S. Stefanic).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Blood. Blood Coagulation.

T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74682

Author : Donner, L., Mach, O.

Inst : -

Title : Clinic Diagnosis of Hemophilia A and B.

Orig Pub : Vnetrni lekarstvi, 1957, 3, No 9, 815-822.

Abstract : From 22 patients with hemophilia (H) 14-52 years old, with repeated clinical and laboratory examinations in 16, A form appeared, in 6 - B. For differential diagnoses of H forms, only laboratory investigation is sufficiently hopeful, especially a test of the generation of the thromboplastin. With both H forms, an atypical globulin fraction and an increased content of α_1 -globulins are found by the method of paper electrophoresis. -- L.N. Daymeko.

Card 1/1

- 39 -

KANDRAC, M.S.; ZIKANOVÁ, Z.; MACH, O.

Aldosterone & corticosteroids in a patient suffering from primary aldosteronism & carcinoma of the adrenal cortex. Sborn. lek. 59 no.9: 283-288 Sept 57.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus pri III. interni klinice fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat. M. S. K., III. interni klin., Praha 2, U nemocnice 1.

(ALDOSTERONE
aldosteronism, primary, with cancer of adrenal cortex, determ.
of urinary 17-hydroxycorticosteroids & 17-ketosteroids (Cz))

(ADRENAL CORTEX, neoplasms
in primary aldosteronism, determ. of urinary 17-hydroxycorticosteroids & 17-ketosteroids (Cz))

(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine
in primary aldosteronism with cancer of adrenal cortex (Cz))

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, in urine
17-hydroxycorticosteroids in primary aldosteronism with cancer
of adrenal cortex (Cz))

MARESOVA, Z.; MACH, O.; FRIEDBERGER, V.; FASSATI, P.

Dissolution of gallstones with bromoform. Cas. lek. cesk.
96 no.6:179-182 8 Feb 57.

1. III. Interni Klinika KU, prednosta akademik J. Charvat a II.
Chirurgicka Klinika KU, prednosta: akademik J. Divis. Z. M.,
Praha 2, Plavecka 3.

(CHOLELITHIASIS, ther.
bromoform, statist. (Cz))

(BROMIDES, ther. use
bromoform in cholelithiasis, statist. (Cz))

DONNER, L.; MACH, O.; VRABCOVA, S.

Electrophoresis of blood platelets. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no. 44:1388-1391
31 Oct 58.

1. II. interni klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. F. Herles.
(LIPOPROTEINS, in blood
electrophoresis in blood platelets (Cz))

KANDRAC, M.; MACH, O.; STUCHLIKOVA, E.; DONICIK, A.; ZITKA, M.

Excessive α -ketoglutarate excretion in the urine; a new metabolic abnormality: Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.47:1477-1482 21 Nov 58.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus, III. interni klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik Josef Charvat. M. K., Praha 2, U nemocnice 1.

(GLUTARATES, in urine
excessive α -ketoglutarate excretion as metab. abnorm. (Gz))
(METABOLIC DISEASES
same)

KANDRAC, M.S.; STARKA, L.; ZIKANOVÁ, Z.; MACH, O.

A new endogenous steroid: isolation of Δ^4 -pregnene-11 β ,17 α ,20 α ,21-tetraol-3-one. Cas. lek. česk. 98 no.12:371-373 20 Mar 59.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, přednostka akademik Josef Charvat, Vyzkumný ústav endokrinologický v Praze, přednostka doc. dr. Karel Silink. M. K., Praha 2, U nemocnice 1.

(HYDROCORTISONE, related cpds.

Δ^4 -pregnene-11 β ,17 α ,20 α ,21-tetraol-3-one, isolation from urine & identification (Cs))

VODRAZKA, Z.; MACH, O.; CEJKA, J.; KORINEK, J.

Comparison of some chemical and physicochemical properties of
human γ -globulin prepared by using various methods. Coll Cz chem
25 no.3:940-945 Mr '60. (EBAI 9:12)

1. Institut fur Hamatologie und Bluttransfusion, Prag.
(Gamma globulin)

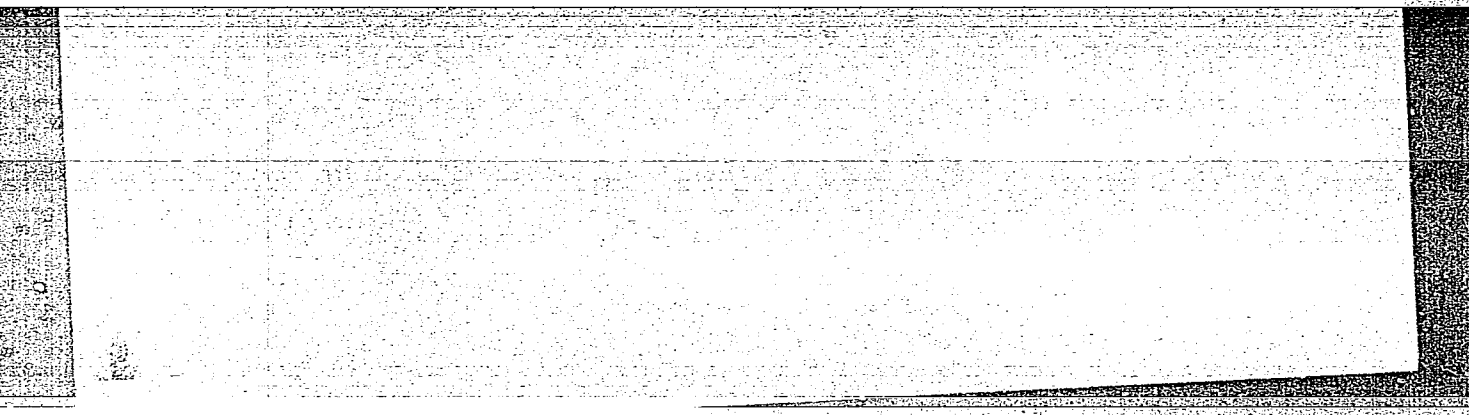
MACH, O.

CZECH

Use of oscillographic polarography in quantitative analysis.
 II. An electronic switch. R. Kalvach, O. Mach, and J.
 Dolezal (Karlova Univ., Prague). *Chem. Zvesti* 1985, 11
 (1967), cf. (C.A. 42, 7480e).—An electronic switch suit-
 able for oscillo-polarographic detus. is described and illus-
 trated. III. Determination of nickel and detection of cop-
 per and iron in cobalt salts. Jan Dolezal and Pavel Hof-
 manna. *Ibid.* 1010-15.—A rapid oscillo-polarographic
 method, suitable for series analyses is described; the elec-
 trolyte soln. contg. 0.25M ethylenediamine tartrate and M
 K₂P₂O₇ is recommended. A new microvessel (3-5 ml.) for
 a Hg jet electrode is described. R. Erdős

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310006-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310006-6"

✓ Determination of bromoform in organic material. Ota-
kar Mach and Zdenka Marešová (1st. intern. clin., Prague).
✓ Časopis lékařů českých 66, 55-9 (1957). — By using the Lust-
garten reaction for semiquant. exam. of bromoform (I)
it was found that about 60% of orally administered to
human subjects passes through the biliary duct unchanged.
A. Zentgraf

MACH 2 O.

2

Dependence of the thermal expansion coefficient on the composition of low-melting boron-lead glass solder. ¹⁵O. Mach. *Silidy* 2, 269-72 (1958). Three low-melting solders suitable for vacuum-tight seals to mica contg. 21.6, 19.8, and 18.0% B₂O₃, 73.7, 76.5, and 77.3% PbO, and 4.7% ZnO were prepd. Their thermal coeffs. of expansion α (in the range 20-300°) were 88.8, 92.8, and 96.7 $\times 10^{-6}$, the glass transition temps. 378, 385, and 341°, and their softening points 412, 387, and 372°, resp. α is inversely proportional to the B₂O₃ concn. H. Morawetz.

jjj

MACH, O
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Pro- H-13
ducts and Their Application--Ceramics.
Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9061

Author : Kvarda, F., Mach, O.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Review of Welding Glass Properties, Presented
in Tables and Diagrams

Orig Pub: Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 6, 165-169

Abstract: The chemical composition is given, as well as
dilatometric, dielectric, mechanical, and other
properties of a large number of glass of Czecho-
slovakian and foreign manufacture used for weld-
in vacuum technique. The relationships of vis-

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Pro- H-13
ducts and Their Application--Ceramics.
Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9061

cosity to the tangential angle of dielectrical
losses to temperature is graphically represented.
The principles and methods for measuring the
given indices are presented in detail. --L. Sedov

Card 2/2

145

DIAC 2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Uses. Part 1. Services. Glass. Binding
 ARS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2136
 AUTHOR : M. P. Zil'ber, O.
 : Scientific Institute of Chemistry of Academy
 : of Sciences of the USSR, Division of Physical
 : Chemistry, Leningrad
 : Institute of Chemistry and Technology
 ORG. PUB. : SSSR, 1960, No. 1, 1-17
 ABSTRACT : A series and series of determination of the
 : values of elasticity (L) of elastic materials
 : of glass, of high temperature (up to 1000°C)
 : developed in the Scientific Institute of Chemistry
 : of Academy of Sciences (USSR). The results
 : are described. The system of operation of the
 : materials. Concrete. The results of the
 : measurements (Practical) are

1/7

COUNTRY :
ORIGIN :

REF. NO. : BKHin., No. 1 1958, No. 1076

NUMBER :
DATE :
PAGE :

REF. NO. :

ABSTRACT
CONTINUED

Device is as follows: the rod (diameter 1.1-1.4 mm, length 1-7 mm) and flat support (thickness up to 0.5 mm, width up to 5 mm, length 10-20 mm) sample is fixed at one end to a round ceramic bar and the latter is connected with a gramophonic adapter which is imparted oscillations of 20-20,000 Hz up to from a sound generator. Since one end of the sample is free, it oscillates while the genera-

END:

4/7

H-22

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ARG. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1856

AUTHOR :
INDI. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
cont'd

: bor is working, and an odd quantity of standing
waves is created. The resonance of the sample
is manifested by the maximum amplitude of the
wave which is noticed by the unaided eye with
great accuracy. The sample and the supporting
bar are placed into a tubular electric resis-
tance furnace with a cantal heater which per-
mits to heat the sample up to 7000.
The adapter is safeguarded from the action of

CARD:

3/7

H

COUNTRY :
 SOURCE :

REF. JOUR. : FZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1856

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

REF. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
 CONT'D

: the high temperature of the furnace by protective mica discs, and is cooled by a stream of CO_2 . To observe the standing wave on the free end of the furnace, a mica opening is provided. For the round sample, E is determined according to the formula $E = 16K \gamma l M^2 / d^2$, where γ is the specific weight, l and d are the length and diameter of the sample, and M is the frequency of oscillations; the coefficient $16K = 5.2085 \cdot 10^{-7}$

CAED:

L/7

H-23

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

APR. FOUR. : RZKhiz., No. 1 1960, No. 1856

NUMBER :
DATE :
TIME :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :
cont'd

(for $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave on the sample length), $1.3308 \cdot 10^{-8}$
(for $3 \frac{1}{4}$ -waves). For the rectangular sample:
 $E = 12K \gamma \cdot 14 \cdot K^2/h^2$, where h is the thickness
of the sample: $12K = 3.9064 \cdot 10^{-7}$ (for one
 $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave, and $9.9506 \cdot 10^{-9}$ (for $3 \frac{1}{4}$ -waves). On
this device, E was determined for 10 kinds of
different glasses at temperatures of up to
 500° , both in heating and in cooling. It was

5/7

CONCISE :
ABSTRACT :

ABST. JOUR. : RADIUM., No. 1 1968, No. 1056

AUTHOR :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
cont'd

: found that E of the glass sharply decreases with the rise of temperature, and the curve of the ratio of E to the temperature is lower at heating than at cooling. In glasses which do not contain B_2O_3 , particularly those which contain PbO , the decrease of E occurs promptly after the increase of temperature and, in glasses containing B_2O_3 besides SiO_2 , the rapid decrease of E occurs only after reaching of

DOI :

6/7

R-27

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ARS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1856

AUTHOR :

TITLE :

ORIG. EUR. :

ORIG. EUR. :

ABSTRACT : the transformation temperature by them.-- 3.
continued Hebov

END.

7/7

06612
CZECH/8-53-1-8/20
AUTHORS: Mach, Otakar, Kůchel, Oto and Stejskal, Haroslav
TITLE: Application of Thermistors in Cryoscopy
PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol 53, Nr 1, pp 28 - 30
ABSTRACT: Thermistors are being used for a variety of applications, for instance, Kincl F.A. et al (Ref 4) used two thermistors in a bridge connection for determining the molecular weights of very small solution volumes. In designing the here described metering apparatus, the main aim of the authors was that the instrument should be sufficiently sensitive, that the required specimen is small and that the measurement could be effected quickly and simply, to satisfy requirements of series analysis. Since it is extremely difficult to obtain two thermistors with identical characteristics, the authors used a single thermistor which was connected into one arm of a resistance bridge; the resistance changes were compensated by the measuring potentiometer in the other arm. Figure 1 shows the electronic circuit of the instrument; Figure 2 shows a sketch of the vessel containing the thermistor; the calibration curve of the instrument is

Card1/2

06612

CZECH/8-53-1-8/20

Application of Thermistors in Cryoscopy

graphed in Figure 3. The here described apparatus enables cryoscopic measurement in very small volumes (1 ml.) for series of samples in cases in which the use of a Beckman thermometer would be very time consuming. The measurements can be carried out by a single operator. It is not necessary to watch the time during which the sample solidifies and then determine the solidification point since the plateau of the curve can be satisfactorily detected on an optical electronic indicator. Therefore, the respective temperatures can be conveniently read off the scale of the compensation potentiometer. There are 3 figures and 5 references, of which 4 are Czech and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoř pro endokrinologii a metabolismus, Fakulta všeobecného lékařství, Karlova universita, Praha
(Endocrinology and Metabolism Laboratory, General Medicine Faculty, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1957

Card 2/2

84991

Z/012/60/000/004/003/003
E112/E435

15.2120

AUTHOR: Mach, OttoTITLE: Measurement of the Temperature Dependence of the Electric Resistance of Glasses at High Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Silikáty, 1960, No.4, pp.357-364

TEXT: The present paper is a contribution to the sealing of glass or glass to metal components by electric welding. This technique presupposes an exact knowledge of the electric resistance of different glasses at high temperatures, a study of which is now submitted. Determination of specific resistance of glasses up to temperatures of 450°C does not present difficulties and many methods are described in the literature. At higher temperatures however, experimental techniques present many problems, particularly displacement of electrodes in the glass melt. The author has adopted a two step procedure. Measuring the specific resistance up to 450°C, followed by determination of the relative resistance at temperatures from 450 to 1300°C. Results from specific resistance measurements at lower temperatures were used for graphical conversion of relative values into specific resistance values at high temperature. Using direct current, the specific

Card 1/3

X

84991

Z/012/60/000/004/003/003
E112/E435

Measurement of the Temperature Dependence of the Electric
Resistance of Glasses at High Temperatures

resistances were determined on discs of the particular glass which were metallized on both sides with silver and then pressed between electrodes. For determining the relative resistance the specimen glass was placed into a fire clay crucible 87 mm high with an external diameter of 43 mm and a wall thickness of 4.5 mm (a crucible usually applied for measuring the viscosity of glass at elevated temperatures in a rotary viscosimeter). The crucible with the glass is heated in a vertical tubular furnace using platinum heater wires plus another auxiliary wiring, which is used primarily for pre-heating the furnace prior to switching on the main heater wiring. By this method it is possible to achieve temperatures up to 1300°C. Two platinum wires of 0.3 mm diameter are submerged into the molten glass; these are so designed that for a certain section of their length they are placed 5 mm apart inside the molten glass. The wires are connected to a resistance bridge and the relative resistance is measured by an alternating current of 25 cps so as to avoid polarization effects which may arise at higher temperatures. The temperature is measured by means of a Pt-Pt/Rh thermocouple.

Card 2/3

84991

Z/012/60/000/004/003/003
E112/E435

Measurement of the Temperature Dependence of the Electric Resistance of Glasses at High Temperatures

A sketch of the apparatus for measuring the electric resistance of the glass is shown in Fig.1. Fig.2 is a graph for conversion of the measured relative resistance values to specific resistance values and conductivities. The changes in the specific resistance with temperature were studied with the following types of glasses: I. Sealing glass K 705 for the sealing of Kovar. II. Sealing glass MoKa for the sealing of molybdenum. III. Baryta glass for television tubes. IV. Lead glass for electric bulbs. The graphical representation of the decrease of specific resistance with increased temperature indicates very similar characteristics for the four different types of glasses. It is also seen that at approx. 700°C, the rate of decrease of specific resistance is considerably slowed down as temperature is increased. There are 6 figures and 4 references: 2 Czech and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro vakuovou elektrotechniku, Praha-Hloubětín (Institute of Vacuum-Electrotechnology, Prague-Hloubětín)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960
Card 3/3

MACH, Otto

Thermodynamic and kinetic aspects of the transition of undercooled liquid to the vitreous state. Silikaty 8 no.3:240-260 '64.

1. Research Institute of Vacuum Electrical Engineering, Prague-Hloubetin.

BRABEC, V.; MIRCEVOVA, L.; VOPATOVA, M.; Statisticke zpracovani: MACH, O.

Some biochemical changes in erythrocytes in hereditary spherocytosis. Vnitřní lek. 11 no.8:729-736 Ag '65.

1. Ústav hematologie a krevní transfuze v Praze (prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Horejsi, Dr.Sc.).

MACH, Otakar; KUCHEL, Otto

Thermistor cryoscope. Chem listy 58 no.2:975-978 Ag '64

1. Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague,
and Laboratory of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Prague.

MACH, Otto

Refractive index and specific electric resistance as indicators
of glass transformation processes. Silikaty 8 no.4:313-320
O '64.

1. Research Institute of Vacuum Electrical Engineering
Prague-Hloubetin.

MACH, PETER

4

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees

Affiliation: Chair of Pathological Physiology and morphology of the Veterinary Faculty,
Veterinary College (Katedra pro patologickou fyziologii a morfologii, veterinární fakulta
VŠZ) /Chief: Academician Václav JELÍNEK, Dr Vet Sciences/ Brno

Source: Prague, Ročník CSAZV Veterinární Medicina Vol 6(3), No 8, Aug 61: pp 679-680

Date: "Peripheral" Hemograms After Administration of Oxytetracycline, Vitamin B₁₂ and
Folic Acid to Chickens

Signature MACH, Peter
CHESLER, Jiri: M/C

070 011043

MACH, Petr; SURYNEK, Jaroslav

Functional examination of the endocrine glands in pigs with retarded growth and development. Veterinarni medicina 6 no.12:895-898 '61.

1. Katedra pro patologickou morfologii a fyziologii, Veterinarni fakulta, Vysoka skola zemedelska, Brno.

MACH, PETR
SURNAME, Given Names

(1)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: / Brno

Sources: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol 11, No 9, Sept 1961; pp 345- 346

Data: "Some Points of Interest from the First Biophysical Conference in Tatravska Lomnice"

MACH, Petr, DVM

DRESSLER, Jiri , MVC /abbr. not identified/

GPO 981643

MACH, Roman, mgr.

World production of titanium white in the phase of starting
its production in Poland. Chemix 17 no.3:96-99 Mr '64

MACH, Roman, mgr

Prospects for reduced import of copper salts. Chemik 16 no.10:
304-305 0 '63.

1. Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej, Gliwice.